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Extended essay cover

Diploma Programme subject in which this extended essay is registered: World Studies

(For an extended essay in the area of languages, state the language and whether it is group 1 or group 2.)

Title of the extended essay: what are the social, economic and political effects of underdevelopment and terrorism in the Federally administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan, and what are their threats to the region and the international community?

Candidate's declaration

This declaration must be signed by the candidate; otherwise a grade may not be issued.

The extended essay I am submitting is my own work (apart from guidance allowed by the International Baccalaureate).

I have acknowledged each use of the words, graphics or ideas of another person, whether written, oral or visual.

I am aware that the word limit for all extended essays is 4000 words and that examiners are not required to read beyond this limit.

This is the final version of my extended essay.

Supervisor's report and declaration

The supervisor must complete this report, sign the declaration and then give the final version of the extended essay, with this cover attached, to the Diploma Programme coordinator.

Name of supervisor (CAPITAL letters)

Please comment, as appropriate, on the candidate's performance, the context in which the candidate undertook the research for the extended essay, any difficulties encountered and how these were overcome (see page 13 of the extended essay guide). The concluding interview (viva voce) may provide useful information. These comments can help the examiner award a level for criterion K (holistic judgment). Do not comment on any adverse personal circumstances that may have affected the candidate. If the amount of time spent with the candidate was zero, you must explain this, in particular how it was then possible to authenticate the essay as the candidate's own work. You may attach an additional sheet if there is insufficient space here.

chose to write his extended essay on a topic that was close to him for two reasons: it concerns his country of origins and it combines two subjects that he is really passionate about, i.e. Economics and Politics.

said that he learned a lot about his own country and the issue of responsibility of the authorities. He is however a bit frustrated by the fact that he could not address deeper some aspects of the question because he could not find the appropriate sources or they were not reliable enough to be used.

This declaration must be signed by the supervisor; otherwise a grade may not be issued.

I have read the final version of the extended essay that will be submitted to the examiner.

To the best of my knowledge, the extended essay is the authentic work of the candidate.

I spent 4 hours with the candidate discussing the progress of the extended essay.

Assessment form (for examiner use only)

Criteria	Achievement level					
	Examiner 1	maximum	Examiner 2	maximum	Examiner 3	
A research question	<input type="text" value="1"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	
B introduction	<input type="text" value="1"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	
C investigation	<input type="text" value="2"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	
D knowledge and understanding	<input type="text" value="3"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	
E reasoned argument	<input type="text" value="2"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	
F analysis and evaluation	<input type="text" value="2"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	
G use of subject language	<input type="text" value="1"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	
H conclusion	<input type="text" value="2"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	
I formal presentation	<input type="text" value="2"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	
J abstract	<input type="text" value="2"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	
K holistic judgment	<input type="text" value="2"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	
Total out of 36	<input type="text" value="20"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	

*The Consequences of Terrorism in the Federally Administered
Tribal Areas of Pakistan*

What are the social, economic, and political effects of underdevelopment and terrorism in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan, and what are their threats to the region and the International Community?

Name:
Candidate Number:
Supervisor:
Subject: World Studies
Date: 9 March 2014

Abstract

The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan that border Afghanistan are part of a region that has been given special importance in the 21st century due to the War on Terror. Through a long history of wars and political instability, along with the act of 9/11, FATA is internationally known as an area for high terrorist activity.

However, few international efforts and unimportance given to FATA has caused severe social and psychological harm to the region. The Federal Government of Pakistan has done very few efforts to end terrorism in the country, and to develop its economy. The traumatic situation in FATA is the primary cause for the insecurity within Pakistan.

Thus, the question arises: *What are the social, economic, and political effects of underdevelopment and terrorism in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan, and what are their threats to the region and the International Community?*

I narrowed down my research to aspects I believe affect FATA the most economically, socially and politically. I gathered my qualitative data through official reports, researches, surveys, and analyzed their effects to the region. These were closely linked with one another.

The conclusion I came up with was that in order to improve the situation in FATA, Pakistan must increase its involvement within the region and attempt to set law and order. Furthermore, it must increase the military budget of Pakistan as well as the money allocated to public institutions in the region.

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Introduction

While Pakistan has experienced violence and political unrest since its independence, the past decade has been a disaster for the country in terms of economic, political and social stability. Pakistan had not experienced a single suicide attack until 2009. However, by the end of the year, 200 suicide attacks and close to 500 bomb explosions were endured (Ali).

Pakistan has been placed on the travel-warning list of many countries such as the United States and most commonwealth nations for its insecurity and unstable political environment. Furthermore, the United Nations have announced a partial pullout, which has resulted in a reduction of their staff by a third (Ali). These actions, to name a few, are the reasons why Pakistan is perceived as a terrorist state.

The cause of the worsening socioeconomic situation in Pakistan originates from the underdevelopment and the spread of terrorism in the areas bordering Afghanistan, known as the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). Over the past decade, the federal government has been in conflict with FATA, and has unsuccessfully taken several measures to change the situation in the region. Pakistan, a country that is blessed with natural resources, agricultural land, an ideal strategic location, and a large military force, is now seen internationally as a country plagued with terrorism. After researching sources for this essay, it became clear that the reasons for Pakistan's poor economical and social state was the high level of terrorist activities within all areas of Pakistan. The militants in the FATA are responsible for the majority of the attacks within Pakistan. These areas are highly underdeveloped, and the level of terrorist activities has increased dramatically over the past 10 years. Furthermore, these areas are overlooked, and little known by most of the international community. Due to FATA's

poor economic and political state, the impact to Pakistan has been significant in terms of human cost, insecurity, and has led to an economic downfall within the county.

Strategic Importance of the Area

The Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan are the areas covering 27,220 sq. km, and bordering Afghanistan to the north-west, the province of Kyber-Pakthunkhwa (KP) to the east and the province of Baluchistan on the south (See Map in Appendix A).

The areas consist of seven administrative agencies, namely Khyber, Kurram, Bajaur, Mohmand, Orakzai, North and South Waziristan and six Frontier Regions (FR Peshawar, FR Kohat, FR Tank, FR Banuu, FR Lakki and FR Dera Ismail Khan). FATA's exact population is unknown due to the number of fatalities caused by the high level of terrorism and the unavailability of accurate data. However, based on the 1998 Pakistan Census, FATA's population is 3.3 million, even though intellectual and political circles in FATA who claim that the population is 10 million criticize this number today.

FATA is one of the most crucial areas of Pakistan due to its proximity with Afghanistan. The prominence of its location has been further enhanced after the incident of 9/11. These areas now play a significant role as a buffer zone between Afghanistan and Pakistan. Furthermore, the Tribal Areas lie between the warm waters of the Arabian Sea and Central Asian countries containing high gas and oil potential. The Central Asian states being landlocked, the energy wealth has to be exported by pipelines passing through these areas to the Arabian seaports for onward distribution to the world. The 21st century power game is destined to be played by the major powers around the potential oil and gas producers and pipeline routes. Thus, FATA cannot

remain immune to the spill over effects of any socioeconomic or political storms occurring in this strategic triangle.

Historical Background

FATA was the epicenter of the “Great Game”¹ between the Russian and the British. The British concern of Russian’s expansion into the region alongside fear of a Afghan-Russian conspiracy compelled the British to launch two wars on Afghanistan in 1839-42 and 1878-79 with FATA trapped in the middle. The people of Afghanistan and FATA reacted, and their constant attacks on the East Indian Company proved costly to the British. However, in 1893, the British compelled King Abdur Rahman of Afghanistan to sign the Durand Line Agreement. This agreement separated FATA from Afghanistan, creating a border between the two countries.

The Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 has negatively affected FATA with an economic and humanitarian crisis as millions of refugees fled across the border to FATA, which was and still is the most underdeveloped area in Pakistan. After the War on Terror, many Taliban fighters, Al-Qaeda members, and other affiliate groups have escaped and found safe haven in FATA. Today, FATA is one of the most important areas in the global war on terror.

¹ The Great Game was a term for the strategic rivalry and conflict between the British Empire and the Russian Empire for supremacy in Central Asia.

Political Issues within FATA

The political unrest in the northern region of Pakistan is in part due to the fact that FATA has had very limited participation in the political system of Pakistan. FATA did not have political institutions until 1997; the tribal elders known as Maliks governed the region. Even though the Maliks were elected, they did not sit in Pakistan's national Assembly until 1997 and today FATA has 12 members at the National Assembly and 8 senators but there is no representation to the provincial assembly of the Khber Pakthunkhwa². The Pakistan Political Parties Act³ does not apply to FATA and officially political parties cannot operate within the area. However, their flags can be seen flying on many houses in the region (See Appendix E). "This has given a free field of operation to the radical Islamic groups, affiliated with various political parties in Pakistan, who use the Friday prayers, among other things, to spread their word and garner support" (Nawaz). This has also led to conflict amongst the population of the region.

Ironically enough, the state of Pakistan has not only used FATA as a buffer zone between itself and Afghanistan but has also employed its tribesmen as a reserve force that has been deployed to carry out insurgency operations in Indian-held Kashmir (Nayab) and thus causing instability in the area. This has affected Pakistan severely over the years, especially after the emergence of extremist groups within FATA.

Traditionally, FATA political representatives tended to side with whatever government was in power in Pakistan. However, the lack of involvement from the

² Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), formerly called North-West Frontier Province and several other names, is one of the four provinces of Pakistan, located in the north-west of the country. Since FATA is not a province, it is associated with the province of KP

³ This allows the citizens of Pakistan to support political parties and vote for their selected candidates for the Provincial and Federal elections.

Federal government in the region has created a sense of deprivation for the people of FATA. Pakistan has used FATA in times of military need, but in return has not encouraged proper development, industrialization, education; thus causing underdevelopment and high unemployment. This led to the increase of illegal activities among a population desperate to get out of their state of poverty.

This underdevelopment has also had psychological affects. Young children within FATA are indoctrinated in Mosques about Jihad⁴, and recruited into terrorist activities. This has caused great insecurity for the people of Pakistan. The Anxiety Index study – Global Report 2013 shows that “A staggering 92 per cent of the 225 adults (aged 18-plus) polled in the survey are “anxious” about “everything that is going on in the world, the country and their family’s life”. Nearly 60 per cent of these participants claimed to be “very anxious or nervous”. In addition the anxiety rate in Pakistan peaks because of unemployment, poor education, high inflation, and the deficient healthcare in the country.

The US intervention in Afghanistan after 2001 caused several militants associated with organizations such as Al Qaeda and tribes like the Taliban to move into the FATA region, since it was still safer and the US had not targeted these areas yet. They brought money into the region, which became an extra source of income for the people of FATA affected by the high unemployment level. They rented compounds for shelter and training camps, and provided food at inflated prices. Gradually, the foreign militants have involved the people of FATA with illegal activities; becoming a major cause for the spread of terrorism in Pakistan. Also, The number of marriages between the local population and the militant groups has increased because of the presence of the militant groups, the tribal society is now highly polarized and the tribal social

⁴ The Islamic “Fight for God”.

contract is broken. More than 100 Maliks have been assassinated since 2004 on suspicion of spying for the United States and many others have left the region to find shelter in the cities. The Maliks under threat refused the protection of the state, as this would have been contrary to tribal honor. This has two major affects; FATA is fighting the Pakistani Federal Government and now has no local leadership. This further weakens their political environment, since they do not have any government institution, causing more instability, spreading terrorism and creating conflict between the population of FATA and Pakistan.

The two main causes for the political unrest in FATA are first of all the entrance of Al Qaeda and other terrorist groups within FATA. They pursue their “fight against US” and have changed the mindset of the people of FATA, who now fight against the Federal Government due to its alliance with the United States. The second cause of the political unrest is the assassination of the Maliks creating a politically isolated environment in the region. FATA’s people now have no political power; there is no government body. This has also given to US the freedom to prolong their CIA operation⁵ within FATA (See Appendix H) with the approval of the Federal Government. The region, with its fragile domestic situation, cannot afford such abuses of its sovereignty to continue. Anger against the US has grown and spread in Pakistan as many civilians have died as the result of collateral damage. Eliminating people thought to be an enemy inevitably created new enemies and spread resentment.

The international community has to realize that in order to end terrorism in these areas, and the threat of the terrorist groups within the region, Pakistan has to be given full support, as the country is the major stakeholder in the conflict. The region has to be

⁵ The CIA Operation of launching Drone Strikes within Pakistan

supported financially and militarily by the government of Pakistan and foreign governments such as the US who have interest in ending the conflict. Pakistan has to increase its military spending in order to increase civil armed forces. Pakistan has to increase its participation in the fight against terrorism in order to not only reduce the threat of drone strikes, but also create a better relationship with the people of FATA and the tribal elders. The international community in general and US in particular must keep the option open for dialog, making some compromises, commitments and agreements ahead with the willing tribal leaders and their people to fight against the terrorists and implement development plans in true letter and spirit.

Economic and Social Underdevelopment

The political instability and presence of militant groups within the region has also had great consequences on the economy of FATA. The economic issues within FATA are related with the development of FATA. Based on the theories of Economics, development is a measure of the well-being and standards of living of the citizens. These include factors such as education, health, and employment rates. Furthermore, economic development is also closely linked with the idea of Economic Growth. In order to better understand the economic situation in FATA, both FATA's economic development and growth will be analyzed.

Over the past decade, the education system in FATA has suffered severely due to the high level of militancy inflated by the war on terror. According to Pakistan's Constitution, it is the responsibility of the state to "remove illiteracy and provide free and compulsory secondary education"⁶ to all citizens. However, FATA consistently ranks lowest in Pakistan across key human development indicators in health, education

⁶ Article 27 of the Pakistani constitution.

and other critical areas. The table below shows an enormous lack of health and education of FATA in comparison to the rest of Pakistan.

Table 1: Key Economic Indicators

Indicator	Pakistan	FATA
Literacy Rate	56.20%	17.40%
Literacy Rate (Female)	43.60%	3.00%
Population to doctor ratio	1,226	7,650
Population to health facility bed	1,341	2,179
Access to clean drinking water	86%	43%

Source: *FATA development Authority. Peshawar: 2012. Web. November 2013.*

The table shows an enormous lack of health and education of FATA in comparison to the rest of the country. “Pakistan inherited a poorly developed educational system from the time of British control and FATA was no exception” (Nawaz). The region has a literacy rate of 17.4% which is significantly lower than the national average of 43.9% (FATA Development Authority). In addition, FATA lacks proper school infrastructure and teachers. This has had a great effect on the economy. Education is one of the most important measures of poverty. With the lack of proper education, people of FATA are strained into doing illegal activities within the region. In addition, Pakistan has only allocated 2% of its GDP to education in FATA, which is far below the 4% recommended by the UNESCO. Currently, more than 1000 educational institutions are closed because of the worsening security situation. These figures compare poorly with the provincial and national literacy ratios, and are far behind overall adult literacy in South East Asia, reported at 59.6 per cent in 2004 (Naqwi). In addition, the health system is also deficient. There are 33 hospitals with 301 dispensaries for 3 million inhabitants of FATA. It is estimated that the doctor/population ratio is about 1/6970. 25. Also, the lack of access to clean drinking

water increases the outbreak of diseases within the region.

Alongside the deficient Education and Health system, employment opportunities are limited for all population groups in FATA. Most of those employed in FATA must leave their home areas to go elsewhere within or outside Pakistan, for work. This has various social impacts, among which weakened resilience to militancy. Unemployment rate amongst young men (aged 15-29) in particular is very high. Due to the absence of legal economic alternatives, financial incentives provided by the militant groups influence many of those remaining. As illustrated in the table below, the stipend for a legal, well-paying unskilled job is half the typical militant stipend.

Table 2: Income Comparison's for younger men

Economic Activity	Income (Rs)	Income (\$)
Militant Stipend (Monthly)	15,000	176
Suicide Attacker Payout (Sum)	500,000	5,882
Unskilled Laborer (Monthly)	6,210	73
Police (Monthly)	8,000	92

Source: *FATA development Authority. Peshawar: 2012. Web. November 2013.*

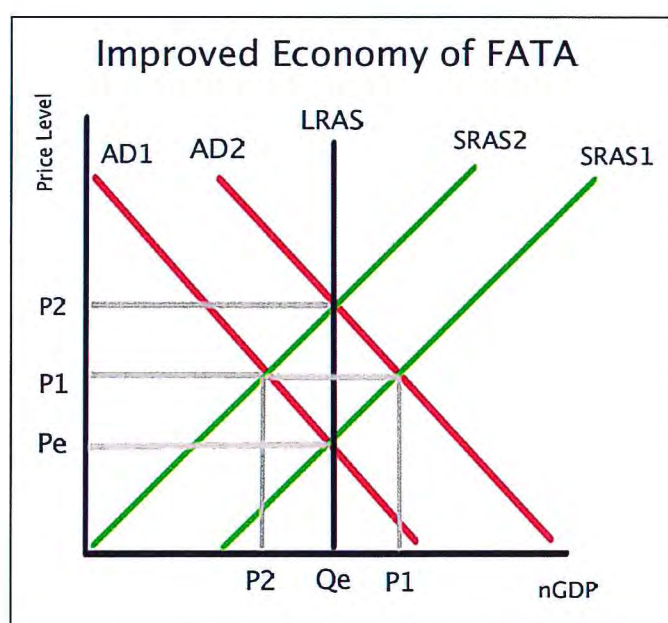
Due to the low levels of education and literacy rate, most of the adult male population of men in FATA search for unskilled jobs, or participate in terrorist groups. In addition, table 2 shows that due to this low level of incomes, several men would be tempted to commit suicide attacks on national targets, thus having a direct affect on Pakistan. This further increases the social issues and threats to society not only in Pakistan but also within the South Asian region.

Economic stress does not only boost militant activity but participation in illegal activities such as drug and arm trafficking (Nawaz). "The illicit economy in FATA has developed into a thriving criminal industry, which has fragmented society, funded

militancy and further degraded the security environment. The pursuit of illicit livelihoods, the paucity of the effort to counter these, and the consequences this unregulated environment has on discouraging legal alternatives has been – and continues to be – a key driver of the crisis” (Post Crisis Needs Assessment).

There is a heightened knowledge of the incongruence development between FATA and Pakistan. The lack of evident growth and discerned insufficient interest proposed by the local and federal government in taking steps to rectify circumstances reflects the increasing number of people having their faith declined in the government. This allows activists to benefit from the situation as “they are known to frequently contextualize their calls to violence and popular recruitment in the language of redressing the substantial disparities that persist” (Haq). It allows them to be portrayed as a prominent substitute to the federation through having access to services and resources directly and indirectly. The inadequate evidence of any progress in the economic development implies that FATA continues to face liability.

In order to increase FATA's development, the Pakistani government has to realize that it must increase the GDP of the economy. Although the government is in debt, it must put all efforts to increase its government spending towards FATA. This has several positive impacts on the economy of FATA, as can be demonstrated by the diagram below.



As the diagram above shows, the economy of FATA is in equilibrium at the price levels of the economy at P_e and output (GDP) at Q_e . The equilibrium point is where the market is at rest. However, the government must increase its spending from AD_1 to AD_2 . This represents the increase in aggregate demand in the economy. This is done by increasing government spending, as the equation for aggregate demand as known by economists is $C+I+G+(X-M)$ ⁷. This means that in the short-run⁸, the economy of FATA will increase its GDP. It can also be assumed that with higher government spending in sectors such as education, health, and infrastructure,

⁷ (Consumer Spending + Investment + Government Spending + Net Exports) in an economy.

⁸ In economic terms, the short-run is the period of time when only variable costs of a firm can be changed, such as wages.

investment should rise within FATA. However, theoretically, due to the higher prices by the increase in aggregate demand suggested by P2, the suppliers of goods within the economy would bid up their prices in order to make up for the higher costs associated with the higher price levels. This would mean that the supply curve would shift inwards, due to the decrease in supply, from SRAS1 to SRAS2. However, this assumes that the employment of FATA is full, as represented by the vertical curve LRAS. In the case of FATA, this assumption is not taken because the employment in FATA is very low. Thus, there will be an increase in FATA's GDP based on economic concepts to P1.

Pakistan's government spending would most likely rely on subsidies on businesses within FATA and Pakistan. Pakistani businesses could be subsidized in order to increase investment, which would raise employment levels. However, this method standalone would be not sufficient enough to increase FATA's GDP. The Pakistani government must realize that FATA is indeed a part of Pakistan and has severe impacts on the country. Public spending such as the building of schools, government institutions, and improvement of healthcare are some of the factors Pakistan has to focus on. Alternatively, FATA could introduce a tax system and use the tax revenue in order to spend in the region.

In addition, the international community has to put in their best efforts to bring a true democratic government in Afghanistan. This would strengthen the trade between FATA and Afghanistan, reinforce the economic ties and earn revenue together from the so called "New Great Game" pipeline project from Central to South Asia's Arabian Sea ports for rest of the world. Both nations must be given their proper revenue to protect the world's interest (oil and gas pipe line) with commitments to utilized the same money

on the development of their nations.

Conclusion

Without doubt, the present day situation in FATA has caused distress not only within the region but also in the entire country. Pakistan's involvement in the political system of FATA has always been minimum, but after the movement of militants from Afghanistan as a result of the US invasion, and further prolonged by the War on Terror, FATA's political system has been completely abandoned by the Federal government. This has caused a free movement of terrorist activity not only within the region, but spreading across the country. The poor political system of FATA is the primary cause of terrorism within the area. The terrorism in FATA has fragmented the economical state within the region. Public services such as education and healthcare are at their lowest, and unemployment has risen significantly, causing the people of FATA to look for higher paying illegal jobs. Furthermore, investment within the region has decreased severely.

Pakistan has to increase its political involvement with FATA if there is any hope to improve the extremist situation in FATA. The region has to be supported financially and militarily from the government of Pakistan and foreign governments such as the US who have interest in ending the conflict. Pakistan has to increase its military spending in order to increase civil armed forces. Furthermore, Pakistan has to increase its participation in the fight against terrorism in order to not only reduce the threat of drone strikes, but also create a better relationship with the people of FATA and the tribal elders. In terms of the economic stress, Pakistan has to increase its government spending in the area, in order to raise the GDP. This includes subsidies, and spending on public institutions such as schools, hospitals, and opportunities for employment with

increased investment. Pakistan has not been involved in the issues of FATA, and will to pay the cost unless action is taken now.

Word Count: 3701

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Appendix A
Figure 1: Map of FATA



Source: "The Captain's Journal » Taliban and al Qaeda Strategy in Pakistan and Afghanistan." *The Captain's Journal » Taliban and al Qaeda Strategy in Pakistan and Afghanistan*. N.p., n.d. Web. 4 Mar. 2014.

<<http://www.captainsjournal.com/2008/03/23/taliban-and-al-qaeda-strategy-in-pakistan-and-afghanistan/>>.

Appendix B

Figure 2: Total Schools destroyed Within FATA

Agency	Boys	Girls	Total
Bajaur	68	27	95
Mohmand	66	22	88
Khyber	31	27	58
Kurram	45	16	61
Orakzai	23	11	34
North Warizistan	23	9	32
South Warizistan	29	6	35
FR Peshawar	11	4	15
FR Kohat	17	15	32
FR Tank	2	2	4
FR Lakki	2	2	4
Total	317	141	458

Source: Naqwi, Ahmed. Shah, Khan. Ahmed, Zainab. *Impact of Militancy in FATA*. Islamabad: FATA Research Center, December 2012. Web. November 2013.

Appendix C

Figure 3: Fatalities in FATA Over the Years

Year	Civilians	Security force Personnel's	Terrorists	Insurgents
2003	140	24	25	189
2004	435	184	244	863
2005	430	81	137	648
2006	608	325	538	1471
2007	1523	597	1479	3599
2008	2155	654	3906	6715
2009	2307	1011	8267	11585
2010	119	14	126	259
Total	7717	2890	14722	25329

Source: Ali, Arshad. *Economic Cost of Terrorism: A Case Study of Pakistan*. Web. November 2013.

Appendix D

Fatalities from Drone Strikes in FATA per year

Year	Deaths
2005	1
2006	0
2007	20
2008	156
2009	536
2010	831
2011	528
2012	344
2013	158

Source: "Drone attack in Pakistan: 2005-2013." *Pakistan*. N.p., n.d. Web. 9

Mar. 2014. <<http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/p>

Appendix E

Political Parties Within FATA



Source: "FATA tribesmen embrace historic polls." *The Express Tribune* FATA tribesmen embrace historic polls Comments. N.p., n.d. Web. 4 Mar. 2014.
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Appendix F

Interview with Mr. Shahid

1. What is the cause of political unrest in FATA?

The main is that people of FATA feel that Pakistan is aligned with the USA, which has attacked Afghanistan. This has caused the political structure in FATA to become independent of Pakistan. This has affected the political system of FATA in several ways. The people of FATA have a different mind set after the entrance of Al Qaeda in FATA after the US attack on Afghanistan. Al Qaeda along with other tribes has caused the people of FATA to become extremists. They believe that their war against the US includes Pakistan.

2. What are the social affects of political unrest in FATA?

The social affects are that the Pakistan society is in a state of turmoil; the people in FATA feel that Pakistan does not have the social structure, which is in line their perception. The result is, that there is social unrest in Pakistan along with the entire country.

3. Why did FATA not become part of NWFP?

From the days of British rule, FATA was independent to act as a buffer state between Pakistan and Afghanistan. And Pakistan government allowed them to continue with their own legal system and social structure.

4. Why can FATA not have political parties? What is the effect of this?

They can have political parties, but the government of Pakistan feels that first of all they should take part in the national elections because there are no political parties in FATA that are mature enough to govern the entire area.

5. What has been the psychological effect of the terrorism caused by the people of FATA?

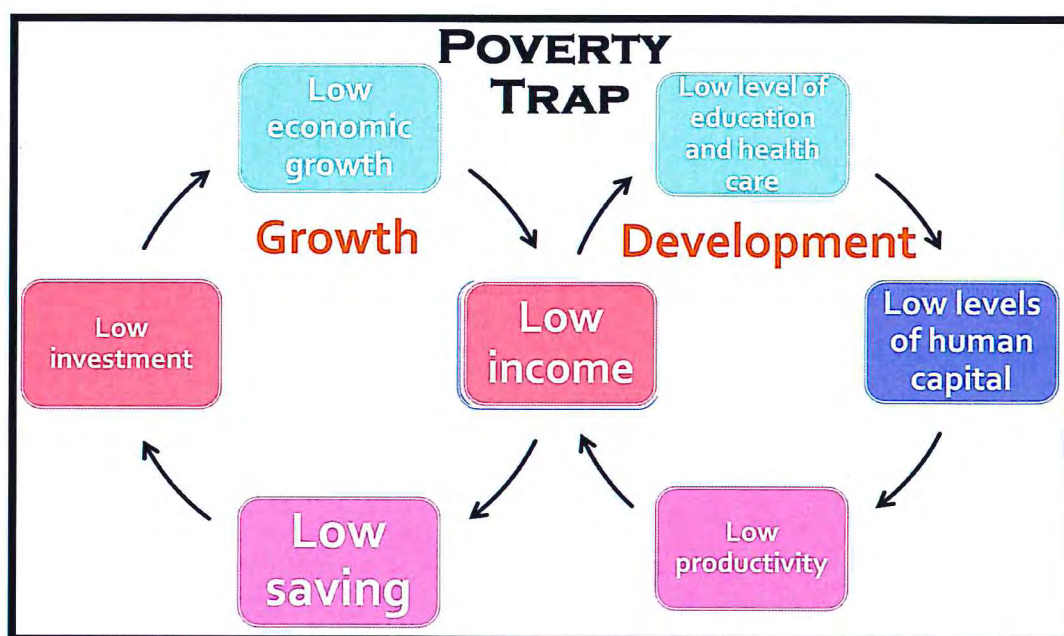
The effect is horrendous. It is very dreadful because people in these areas feel insecure because of the bomb blasts in the country. Business has stopped. They are doing business in other countries. No foreign investment is taking place in the country because no foreigner is ready to invest in a terrorist state.

6. How has war on terror increased the political unrest in FATA?

War on terror has completely demolished the political system because people are not taking part in mainstream elections because the old political structure is jeopardized. In addition, after the foreign militants movement to FATA, the citizens were brainwashed by the mindset of the tribes, to fight against Pakistan. This caused Pakistan to assassinate the Malik's, which means FATA now has no political control.

Appendix G

Poverty Trap



Source: "Diversity among economically less developed nations." *Economic growth and economic development*. N.p., n.d. Web. 4 Mar. 2014. <<http://dineshbakshi.com/ib-economics/development-economics/169-revision-notes/2133-economic-growth-and-economic-development?tmpl=component>>.

Appendix H

Representation of Drone Attacks

